

$$\frac{\delta S_{\text{DBI}}}{\delta A^\mu(x)} = \int d^p y \delta(x-y) (\partial_S F_{\mu\lambda} + \partial_\lambda F_{\mu S})(x)$$

$$\cdot \int d^p z e^{\frac{1}{4} \text{tr} \ln(1-M^2)(z)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{\delta}{\delta(M^2)_{\beta\lambda}(y)} \text{tr} \ln(1-M^2(z))$$

$$= \delta(y=z) + \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta(M^2)_{\beta\lambda}(y)} \text{tr} \ln(1-M^2)(z) \right]$$

$$= + \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta(M^2)_{\beta\lambda}} \text{tr} \ln(1-M^2)_{\alpha}^{\beta} \right]$$

$$= \text{tr} \left[(1-M^2)^{-1\beta} \frac{\delta}{\delta(M^2)_{\beta\lambda}} (1-M^2)_{\alpha}^{\beta} \right]$$

$$= \text{tr} \left[(1-M^2)^{-1\beta} \frac{\delta}{\delta(M^2)_{\beta\lambda}} (1-M^2)_{\beta\alpha} \eta^{\alpha\lambda} \right]$$

$$= \text{tr} \left[(1-M^2)^{-1\beta} \delta_{\beta\alpha} \delta_{\lambda\alpha} \eta^{\alpha\lambda} \right]$$

$$= (1-M^2)^{-1\beta} \delta_{\beta\alpha} \delta_{\lambda\alpha} \eta^{\alpha\lambda}$$

$$= (1-M^2)^{-1\beta} \eta^{\beta\alpha}$$

$$= (1-M^2)^{-1} \eta^{\beta\alpha} \eta^{\lambda\alpha}$$

$$M_{\beta}^{\alpha} = \eta^{\alpha\lambda} F_{\lambda\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta S_{\text{DBI}}}{\delta A^\mu(x)} \sim (\partial_S F_{\mu\lambda} + \partial_\lambda F_{\mu S}) (1-M^2)^{-1} \eta^{\beta\alpha} \eta^{\lambda\alpha}$$

$$\sim (1-M^2)^{-1\lambda\beta} (\partial_S F_{\mu\lambda} + \partial_\lambda F_{\mu S})$$

$$\sim (1-M^2)^{-1} \underbrace{\lambda_S}_{\text{symmetrische wegen Symmetrie von } M^2} (\partial^S F^\lambda_{\mu} + \partial^\lambda F^S_{\mu})$$

Symmetrische wegen
Symmetrie von M^2

$$\sim (1-M^2)^{-1} \lambda_S (\partial^S F^\lambda_{\mu})$$

$$\sim (1 - 4\pi^2 \alpha'^2 F^2)^{-1} \lambda^S (\partial^S F_{\lambda\mu})$$

$$= \partial^S F_{\lambda\mu} (1 + 4\pi^2 \alpha'^2 F_S^\nu F_\nu^\lambda + 8\pi^4 \alpha'^4 F_S^\nu F_\nu^\lambda F_\lambda^\sigma F_\sigma^\nu \dots)$$

↑
geom. Reihe